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LLANTRISANT AND LLANTWIT FARDRE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE

Year ended 31st December, 1947

D. Brown and Sons, Ltd., *Printers*, Cowbridge, Glam.

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PREFACE.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council.

This is the last full year in which this Council will be the Authority for administering Maternity and Child Welfare duties, and also for administering the Rhiwfelin Isolation Hospital; and it so happens that it is the last full year for me to serve the above Council as Medical Officer of Health and Medical Officer in charge of all other duties administered by the Council.

Generally speaking, the year has been one of continued difficulty from the social and national point of view. There has been no easing up in the general conditions of the people in the matter of food, housing and clothing, and added to this there has been a general rise in the cost of living.

In the field of Infectious Disease there was a considerable rise in the total number of cases notified, but this was accounted for chiefly by the great increase in the number of notified cases of Measles. Our area was comparatively free of this disease in the previous year whereas surrounding areas were attacked badly, and I predicted at the time that probably we should feel the effect in the following year.

The various Public Health activities of the locality were carried on much the same as during the previous year, such as the Publicity Campaign for Diphtheria Immunisation, Clothing Exchanges organised by the W.V.S. Blood Transfusion Services and so on.

I wish to take this opportunity of thanking my staff and everyone else who have so gladly and ungrudgingly given their help.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

T. ISLWYN EVANS,
Medical Officer of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

Medical Officer of Health

for the Year ended 31st December, 1947

Chairman of the Council Councillor I. Richards, J.P.

COMMITTEES

Maternity and Child Welfare Committee :

Chairman - COUNCILLOR T. W. RODERICK

together with the whole of the Council comprising the following members :—W. Long, W. Moody-Jones, R. C. Kempster, F. E, Whereat, J. T. Harrison, F. Edwards, S. Richardson, J. W. Clayton, Dr. R. Chubb, J. W. Raines, I. Jacob, I. Richards, E. J. Llewelyn, D. S. Rowlands, S. H. Manley, A. G. Martin, Mrs. V. M. Griffiths, and the following co-opted members : Mrs. J. Carter, Edmundstown; Mrs. Jenkins, Tonyrefail; Mrs. J. Oliver, Efail Isaf; Mrs. N. Smith, Beddau; Mrs. C. Lynch, Talbot Green; Mrs. S. Manley, Tonyrefail; Mrs. H. Jones, Gilfach Goch; Mrs. B. Angel, Gilfach Goch.

Hospital Committee :

Chairman - Councillor T. W. RODERICK
And all Members of the Council.

Public Health Committee :

Chairman : COUNCILLOR F. EDWARDS
and all Members of the Council.

Housing Committee :

Chairman - Councillor A. G. MARTIN.

and all Members of the Council, together with the following Co-opted Members : Miss Katie Williams, Llantrisant; Mrs. C. J. Rees, Beddau; Mrs. Rowe, Edmundstown; Mrs. Gillard, Coedely, Tonyrefail; Mrs. Rosser, Church Village; Mrs. J. Bolt, Talbot Green; Mrs. I. Richards, Tonyrefail; Mrs. J. Oliver, Efail Isaf; Mr. Wm. Davis, Pontyclun.

STAFF

Medical Officer of Health :

T. ISLWYN EVANS, M.A. (Cantab.), M.B., B.Ch. (Cantab.), M.R.C. . (En .), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H. (R.C.P. and S.).

Part-time Medical Officer for Ante-Natal Work :

GRACE M. PHILLIPS, B.Sc., M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H., M.R.C.O.G.

Part-time Medical Officer for Infant Welfare Work :

E. LLOYD, M.B., B.CH.

Medical Officer of Contraceptive Clinic :

SYBIL MORGAN, B.Sc., M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.).

Sanitary Inspectors :

MR. W. ROBERT WILLIAMS, Ty Gwyn, Penygawsi, Llantrisant (Sanitary and Meat Inspectors' Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute; Joint Testamur of the University of Wales and Cardiff Technical College).

MR. J. GRAHAM C. SHORT, 24, Hawthorn Road, Hawthorn, Pontypridd (Sanitary Inspectors' Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board; Meat and Other Food Inspectors' Certificates of Royal Sanitary Institute and Diploma in Hygiene of Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene).

Health Visitors :

MRS. A. M. JENKINS, 39, Mill Street, Tonyrefail (Certificate of Midwifery Board)

MRS. B. JAMES, Highcroft, Maesycoed, Pontypridd (State Registered Nurse; State Certified Midwife; Health Visitors' and School Nurses' Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute).

MISS A. THOMAS, 6, School Street, Tonyrefail (State Registered Nurse; State Certified Midwife; Health Visitors' and School Nurses' Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute).

MRS. P. M. WILLIAMS, 34, Llanover Road, Pontypridd (State Registered Nurse; State Certified Midwife; Health Visitors' and School Nurses' Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute).

Clerical Staff :

MRS. G. M. DAVID MISS M. HAMS

Hospital Staff :

Matron - MISS M. ISAAC

1 Staff Nurse
4 Assistant Nurses
3 Probationer Nurses

Additional Nurses are employed if and when found neecssary.

Llantrisant and Llantwit Fardre Rural District Council

ANNUAL REPORT, 1947

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area of District 18,433 acres

Population 1931 Census, 25,908; 1947 (estimated) 23,670

Number of Inhabited Houses 1931 Census, 5,551; 1947 (estimated) 6,040

Number of Families or Separate Occupiers: 1931 Census, 5,976; 1947 (estimate) 6,518

Rateable Value of District after De-rating, £117,690.

Sum Produced by Penny Rate : £458.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Housing

Although the number of houses erected and occupied in this area during the year seems to me very creditable and the number still under construction at the end of the year as deserving of praise, yet it seems that the demand for houses is as acute as ever it was, and much more so than it was before the war when, according to the Registrar-General the population was greater than it is now. The question of housing to me is an extremely important one and I have often spoken to Members of this Authority on the matter, both privately and in Council meetings. It has been a debatable point whether it is more important to build factories before homes, and the great question has been "Work or Homes". Speaking for my own part, I have often felt that "Homes" is the more important of the two inasmuch as it not only affects the family life of individuals but it has its repercussions socially and ethically, and furthermore, its results may be seen eventually in the output of work done. It stands to reason that people who are living under the conditions that some of them are to-day must react mentally and morally to their surroundings and young married couples who have to live with relatives or in rooms in houses which are already overcrowded, must, sooner or later, be affected profoundly by these conditions. Their whole mental attitude becomes distorted with the result that inevitable quarrels take place and dissatisfaction of mind and rankling become common. The effect of all this is bound to be seen in a man's work as no one can do his work properly if he is in an unsettled state of mind. The solution of the housing problem therefore, would go a long way to solve other problems as well.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births.

	Male	*Female*	*Total*
Legitimate	269	270	539
Illegitimate	12	10	22
	281	280	561

There was an increase in the total number of births that took place during the year, the number being 561 against 498 for 1946. This gives a birth rate of 23.7 per 1,000 live births agaihst 21.1 for 1946.

Still Births.

	Male	*Female*	*Total*
Legitimate	7	3	10
Illegitimate	1	—	1
	8	3	11

The stillbirth rate per 1,000 live births was 19.7 which is a decrease as compared with that of the previous year, the rate for 1946 being 32.

Premature Infants. (Circ. 20/44 (Wales), 22nd March, 1944).

The following premature babies were notified during the year (*i.e.*, birth weight of 5½ lbs. or under) :—

Number born at home	24	
Number born in Hospital	16	Total 40

The Council continue to engage Dr. A. G. Watkins, Cardiff, as a specialist consultant to attend any case of prematurity which the local practitioner may want to be seen. The services of Dr. Watkins can only be acquired through the Council's Medical Officer. His services were not required during the year.

Deaths.

	Male	*Female*	*Total*
	152	126	278
Number of deaths occurring in Institutions	37	30	67.

The General Death Rate has increased slightly from the previous year, being 11.7 against 11.5 for 1946.

Deaths of Infants Under One Year.

	Male	*Female*	*Total*
Legitimate	12	10	22
Illegitimate	—	—	—
	12	10	22

The total number of deaths of infants under one year being 22, gives a rate per 1,000 live births of 39. This is slightly higher than the Infant Death Rate for 1946, which was 36.

Relative Death Rates

Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	40.8
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	NIL
All Infants per 1,000 live births	39.0

Deaths from the Commoner Infectious Diseases.

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	1
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	3
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	2

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

DISEASE.	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4wks	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total deaths from 1 m'n to 12 m'nths
WhoopingCough & Bronchial Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Prematurity	3	2	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	1
Icterus Neonatorum	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Accid. Suffocation	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Inanition	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Atelectasis	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Gastro-enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Convulsions	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	3
Debility	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Prematurity and Cong.Hearts Dis.	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Pink Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
TOTALS	7	3	1	—	11	2	4	3	2	11

Tuberculosis Death Rate

The deaths from this disease numbered 21 against 13 for 1946, making a rate in relation to total deaths of 75 per 1,000 deaths, against 48 for the previous year.

Cancer Death Rate

The deaths from cancer numbered 35 against 46 for the previous year, making a rate in relation to total deaths of 126 per 1,000 deaths against 169 for the previous year.

Respiratory Diseases Death Rate

The number of deaths from Bronchitis, Pneumonia and other respiratory disease for 1947 was 39 against 27 for the previous year, making a rate in relation to total deaths of 104 per 1,000 deaths against 99 for 1946.

Maternity Mortality

There were NO maternal deaths during the year.

GLAMORGAN (ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY)

VITAL STATISTICS, 1947.

DISTRICT	BIRTHS			DEATHS		Infantile Mortality	
	Estimated Population 1947	No. of Births	Rate per 1,000 Population	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Population	Deaths under 1 Year	Rate per 1,000 Births
Administrative County	712,070	14,803	20.8	9,312	13.1	752	51
Urban Districts	520,900	11,093	21.3	7,107	13.6	585	53
Rural Districts	191,170	3,710	19.4	2,205	11.5	167	45
England and Wales	—	—	20.5	—	12.0	—	41
Urban District :							
Aberdare	39,780	721	18.1	627	15.8	45	62
Barry	38,480	895	23.3	482	12.5	43	48
Bridgend	12,710	263	20.7	143	11.3	10	38
Caerphilly	32,260	793	24.6	431	13.4	55	69
Cowbridge	1,290	9	7.0	16	12.4	—	—
Gelligaer	35,810	830	23.2	437	12.2	53	64
Glyncorrwg	8.770	215	24.5	131	14.9	12	56
Llwchwr	25,680	476	18.5	279	10.9	17	36
Maesteg	22,800	529	23.2	312	13.7	32	60
Mountain Ash	31,480	654	20.8	468	14.9	48	73
Neath	31.510	632	20.1	395	12.5	21	33
Ogmore and Garw	23,000	462	20.1	307	13.3	22	48
Penarth	17,230	377	21.9	224	13.0	16	42
Pontypridd	38,800	853	22.0	530	13.7	48	56
Porthcawl	8,640	169	19.6	145	16.8	7	41
Port Talbot	40.820	905	22.2	512	12.5	36	40
Rhondda	111,840	2,310	20.7	1,668	14.9	120	52
Rural Districts							
Cardiff	36,770	582	15.8	390	10.6	19	33
Cowbridge	13,110	367	28.0	145	11.1	17	46
Gower	10,920	216	19.8	133	12.2	7	32
Llantrisant	23,670	561	23.7	278	11.7	22	39.
Neath	40,300	800	19.9	472	11.7	37	46
Penybont	33,290	637	18.8	361	10.8	40	64
Pontardawe	33,110	557	16.8	426	12.9	25	45

TOTAL DEATHS.

Causes of Death According to Registrar-General's Report.

	Male.	*Female*
All Causes	**152**	**126**
Whooping Cough	—	3
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	9	13
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	2	2
Syphilitic Diseases	3	—
Influenza	—	2
Measles	—	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	—
Cancer of Buccal Cavity, Oesophagus, Uterus	1	0
Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	7	6
Cancer of Breast	—	4
Cancer of all other sites	7	10
Diabetes	—	3
Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions	15	26
Heart Disease	35	18
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	3	3
Bronchitis	17	5
Pneumonia	5	2
Other Respiratory Diseases	8	2
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	1	—
Diarrhoea under two years	—	2
Appendicitis	—	—
Other Digestive Diseases	2	4
Nephritis	5	1
Premature Birth	3	1
Congential Malformation, Birth Injuries, Infant Diseases	4	2
Suicide	4	—
Road Traffic Accidents	1	—
Other Violent Causes	4	4
Puerperal and Post-abortive Sepsis	—	—
All Other Causes	15	12

HEALTH SERVICES.

Laboratory Examinations.

All Laboratory Examinations necessary for the Public Health Services are carried out at the Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory, and the Emergency Public Health Laboratory, Cardiff. These are :—

(*a*) Bacteriological and Chemical examinations in relation to the Fever Hospital and to the control of Infectious and Contagious diseases in general.

(*b*) Bacteriological and/or Chemical examinations of :—
1. Milk.
2. Drinking Water.
3. Sewage.

(*c*) Any other examinations which may be deemed necessary, such as examinations of foodstuffs other than milk.

Ambulance Facilities.

The following ambulances are available for the purposes stated :—

Council's Own Ambulance.—Conveyance of cases of infectious disease to and from the Isolation Hospital, and to outside hospitals when necessary.

Private Ambulance and Car.—Used for the transport of infectious diseases when our own ambulance cannot be used, and also for the conveyance of maternity cases to and from Hospital.

St. John's and Other Ambulance Services—These ambulances are employed for the transport of cases of illness, road and works casualties to Hospital or to the patients' home. Payment must be made for these services. Collieries, works and private individuals may subscribe regularly to the Priory and an ambulance can then be used without further charge. This ambulance is sometimes used by the Council to convey maternity cases to hospital. Certain collieries also have their own ambulance for dealing with cases of subscribers.

GENERAL NURSING.

Nursing in the Home.

There are six nurses in the district for home nursing—one each in Gilfach Goch, Tonyrefail, Beddau, Llantwit Fardre, and two in the Llantrisant and Pontyclun combined areas.

District Nursing Associations.

The Council have an agreement with four of these District Nursing Associations for the use of their nurse for treatment of minor ailments in children who attend the Infant Welfare Centres. A payment of 2s. 6d. is made to the Association for each visit made by their Nurse.

Home and Domestic Help.

In December, 1947, a temporary Home Help was appointed in addition to the one permanent Home Help already employed by the Council. She commenced duties on the 12th December, 1947.

During the year eleven separate cases were attended and in one instance a family received her services on five occasions. Two other cases received help on two separate occasions. Of the eleven cases attended, six were confinement cases and five were cases of illness.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

There are five clinic centres in the area. They are situated as follows: one each in Gilfach Goch, Tonyrefail, Beddau, Church Village and Talbot Green. Both ante-natal and infant welfare sessions were heavily attended as in previous years.

SUMMARY OF HEALTH VISITOR'S REPORTS

Attendances at clinics.

	Infants under 1		Children 1 to 5 Years		Aver-age per session	Expectant Mothers		
	First Visits	Total Visits	First Visits	Total Visits		First Visits	Total Visits	Aver-age per Session
Tonyrefail	154	1,945	7	726	66.7	149	939	23.5
Gilfach Goch	80	1,040	8	633	67.0	75	337	13.5
Llantrisant	116	976	30	458	57.3	82	486	19.4
Coedely	44	569	2	280	65.3	44	314	24.0
Beddau	71	806	4	64	35.0	61	339	13.5
Llan. Fardre	54	455	7	87	21.7	61	385	15.5
TOTALS	519	5,791	58	2,248	—	472	2,800	—

HOME VISITS

Maternity and Child Welfare.

	Children			Expectant Mothers	
	First Visits under 1 year	Total Visits	Total Visits to children 1-5 years	First Visits	Total Visits
Nurse Jenkins					
Tonyrefail	156	338	503	112	136
Gilfach Goch	87	198	427	57	72
Mrs. Williams					
Llantrisant	115	394	557	22	95
Coedely	49	221	218	3	32
Nurse James					
Beddau ..	73	*Health Visitor away ill*		15	52
Llantwit Fardre	64			8	21
Totals	544	1,151	1,705	217	408

Ultra-Violet Ray Clinic.

The number of cases treated during the year at Tonyrefail and Beddau Clinics were as follows :—

Tonyrefail		Beddau	
*Infant Welfare Cases	287	Infant Welfare Cases	185
Ante-Natal Cases	1	Ante-Natal Cases	4
Schoolchildren (over 5)	—	Schoolchildren (over 5)	—
Post-Natal	—	Post-Natal	—
Total Attendances	1,097	Total Attendances	709

*16 *of these cases were from the Omore and Garw Urban District Council.*

Contraceptive Clinic

New Patients	10
New Patients	34
Total	44

Grants of Milk and Foodstuffs.

The grants of milk and other foods to infants, ante-natal mothers and nursing mothers, are on the same basis as during the previous year.

The Local Food Office makes use of our Infant Welfare Clinics for the distribution of their commodities, orange juice, cod liver oil, National Dried Milk and several kinds of vitamin tablets. I am informed by the Food Officer that there is slight improvement in the response of the public in taking up the Ministry of Food vitamin productx although greater advantage could be taken of the Scheme.

Other Services.

Women attending ante-natal clinics and nursing mothers can also have dental treatment and the Council has agreed to their treatment for this purpose on the "sliding scale" of income, of which more is mentioned in the next paragraph. Although the opportunities are now so greatly increased for this important treatment, it is disappointing that so many mothers still fail to keep repeated appointments made for them.

Hospital Treatment for Maternity Cases.

The Council initially takes the financial responsibility and repayment is made to the Council by mothers according to their ability to pay, *i.e.*, on a sliding scale of income. The Council continues to take the same responsibility for mothers who do not attend the Council's ante-natal clinics, but whose admission to hospital is one of extreme urgency, a condition in the latter case being that the permission of the Council's Medical Officer of Health be obtained. The scale of income governing this arrangement is given on the next page.

Rh Factor in Pregnancy.

We continue to take specimens of blood from all expectant mothers for examination for the Rh Factor, and also for testing certain types of venereal disease. Sometimes these tests have to be repeated to the end of pregnancy. Should the blood of an expectant mother be Rh-negative, it is necessary to test the blood of the husband also.

Treatment Clinics.

Arrangements are in force with the Glamorgan County Council whereby children suffering from certain ailments are treated at the County Council's Clinics. At present the following treatment clinics are open to children : dental, ophthalmic, Ear, Nose and Throat and Orthopaedic and Refraction Clinics.

Number of Cases Attending Treatment Clinics of the Glamorgan County Council.

(*a*) Children under Five :

(1) Orthopaedic	40	
(2) Dental	45	
(3) Ear, Nose and Throat	29	
(4) Ophthalmic	11	125

(*b*) Expectant and Nursing Mothers :

*Dental	207

**A big increase is noticeable here.*

During the year four children received operations for Tonsils and Adenoids, and three pairs of spectacles were supplied to children.

Hospital Maternity Cases.

Number of Women admitted to Llwynypia Hospital (Generally urgent cases or those needing observation)	78
Number of Women admitted to Glyncornel Annex	53
Number of Women admitted to Central Homes, Pontypridd	51
Total	182

Children and Young Persons' Act.

Number of Persons on Register	Nil
Number of Children on Register	Nil
Number of Children who Died	Nil
Number of Children who removed during the year	Nil
Proceedings taken during the year	Nil
Number of Persons on the Register at the end of the year	Nil
Number of Children on the Register at the end of the year	Nil

The Act was advertised in the local Press as in former years.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Sliding Scale of Income applying to maintenance of patients in Hospital, Orthopaedic and other Treatment Cases (excluding war bonus).

Proportion of Fees Payable per week Patient maintained.

No. of Children	Nil	5/3 $\frac{1}{3}$	10/6 $\frac{1}{4}$	15/9 $\frac{3}{8}$	21/- $\frac{1}{2}$	26/3 $\frac{5}{8}$	31/6 $\frac{3}{4}$	36/9 $\frac{7}{8}$	42/- Whole

Weekly Income after Deducting Rent.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	3 0 0	3 5 3	3 10 6	3 15 9	4 1 0	4 6 3	4 11 6	4 16 9	5 2 0
2	3 10 0	3 15 3	4 0 6	4 5 9	4 11 0	4 16 3	5 1 6	5 6 9	5 12 0
3	4 0 0	4 5 3	4 10 6	4 15 9	5 1 0	5 6 3	5 11 6	5 16 9	6 2 0
4	4 10 0	4 15 3	5 0 6	5 5 9	5 11 0	5 16 3	6 1 6	6 6 9	6 12 0
5	5 0 0	5 5 3	5 10 6	5 15 9	6 1 0	6 6 3	6 11 6	6 16 9	7 2 0
6	5 10 0	5 15 3	6 0 6	6 5 9	6 11 0	6 16 3	7 1 6	7 6 9	7 12 0

Adopted by the Council on the 19th June, 1944.

MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES

Consulting Obstetrician :
Professor GILBERT I. STRACHAN, M.D., F.R.C.S.

The services of Professor Strachan are available to any prospective mother attending any of the Council's ante-natal clinics, and who presents any complication requiring specialised treatment during labour at her home.

This service may be arranged only through the Medical Officer of Health. Provision is also made for consultations with Dr. Strachan for women attending the ante-natal clinics and showing signs of special difficulty, and for cases of Puerperal Fever.

County Midwifery Service.

There are seven County Midwives in our area; one in Beddau, one in Llantwit Fardre, two in Gilfach Goch and three in the Tonyrefail and Coedely area. The two so-called "Iron Ore" or District Nurses employed by the Iron-ore workers attend in the Llantrisant and Pontyclun areas.

Hospitals.

There has been little change in the general and special hospital accommodation available for the inhabitants of the district except that some general cases have been treated at the Whitchurch Hospital under the E.M.S. Scheme, and at Glyncornel which was opened the previous year, as a Maternity Annex to Llwynypia Hospital. Also, the R.A.F. Hospital at Church Village was opened as a General Hospital in June, 1947, under the administration of the Glamorgan County Council and is known as the East Glamorgan County Hospital.

Hospitals are an essential part of modern life and hospitals are needed where everyone can be sure of immediate access without fear or refusal or delay on economic grounds or lack of accommodation.

General Hospitals.

Broadly speaking this area is served by :—

(1) Llwynypia Hospital.
(2) Cardiff Royal Infirmary.
(3) Central Homes. Pontypridd.
(4) To a slight extent by the Whitchurch E.M.S. Hospital, Pontypridd and District Cottage Hospital and Porth Cottage Hospital.

It is still rather difficult, except in the most acute or urgent cases, for a patient to be admitted as an In-patient and even as an Out-patient to the Cardiff Royal Infirmary, and there is a great need for more accommodation in general hospitals. This also applies to Tuberculosis Hospitals and the trouble lies partly in staffing difficulties.

There should be a greater number of maternity beds available together with post-natal beds. So far as I can see the trend has been for a long time for expectant mothers to desire their confinement in hospital. There has been a great change in this attitude since the years preceding the war.

Special Hospitals : Tuberculosis.

These hospitals and sanatoria are under the control of the Welsh National Memorial Association. The Association also complains of the lack of beds, difficulty of staffing, etc., troubles which appear common throughout the country, but which have become acute since the war.

Fever Hospital.

I must again emphasise the tremendous difficulty in the working of my fever hospital without "cubicle" beds, and of the great difficulty I have had through staffing troubles.

Prevalence and Control of Infectious and Other Diseases.

The number of cases notified during the year was much greater than during the previous year, being 540 compared with 177 for 1946. There was an increase in the number of cases of Measles and Scarlet Fever notified this year and a decrease in the number of cases of Whooping Cough.

Sonne Dystentery.

There were no cases notified.

Scarlet Fever.

There were 66 cases of Scarlet Fever notified; 15 from the Tonyrefail district; 11 from Gilfach Goch; 38 from the Llantrisant and Pontyclun area and two from the Llantwit Fardre area.

Diphtheria.

There were 17 cases notified. Of these seven came from the Tonyrefail area, eight from Gilfach Goch and two from Llantwit Fardre. Three cases only proved to be true diphtheria. There was an increase of four in the number of cases notified as compared with 1946.

It cannot be too strongly emphasised that parents should always consult a doctor whenever a child complains of a sore throat, or indeed, whenever a child is unwell, such as "off it's food" and does not want to play. DELAY IN DIPHTHERIA MAY BE FATAL.

Erysipelas.

There were no cases notified.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Two cases were notified during the year; one from Tonyrefail and one from the Town Ward.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

There were three cases notified; one from the Town Ward and two from Llantwit Fardre. Two were admitted to Tyntyla Isolation Hospital, Rhondda, and the third case was nursed at home.

Pneumonia.

There were 15 cases of pneumonia notified; eight from Tonyrefail, three from Gilfach Goch and four from the Town Ward. All were nursed at home.

Whooping Cough.

There were only eight cases of Whooping Cough notified; seven from the Town Ward and one from Llantwit Fardre.

Measles.

There were 385 cases of measles notified; five from Gilfach Goch, 325 from the Town Ward, 32 from Tonyrefail and 23 from Llantwit Fardre.

Typhoid and Para-typhoid.

There were no cases notified.

Poliomyelitis.

Four cases of poliomyelitis were notified; two from Church Village, one from Pontyclun and one from Llantrisant. All were admitted to the Cardiff City Isolation Hospital, where the case from Llantrisant, a boy aged eight, died.

Vincents' Angina.

No cases were notified.

The incidence of Measles during the year was fairly extensive and there was a rise in the number of cases of Scarlet Fever notified but not in the severity and this entailed amongst other things, many visits to the local schools to investigate these cases.

Venereal Diseases (*Ministry of Health Circular* 42/45).

During 1947 only one positive result, after examination for venereal disease, was received, viz. :

Tonyrefail Clinic	Nil.
Gilfach Goch Clinic :	Nil.
Talbot Green Clinic:	Nil.
Beddau Clinic :	One—positive [illegible]-sent for treatment to the Central Homes, Pontypridd.
Church Village Clinic :	Nil.

ACTIVE IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

The campaign for Diphtheria Immunisation has been continued throughout the year under review, both in Schools and Infant Welfare Welfare Centres. Details of children who received injections are given herewith :—

Number of children *under* 5 who received 1st Injection of A.P.T.	383
Number of children *under* 5 who received 2nd Injection of A.P.T. (and thus completed the course)	335
Number of children *over* 5 who received 1st Injection of A.P.T.	66
Number of children *over* 5 who received 2nd Injection of A.P.T. (and thus completed the course)	53
Number of children who received a Re-inforcing dose as advocated by the Ministry of Health	359
Total Number of Injections given	1,196
Percentage of Children immunised in area (under 15 years of age)	64.75

TUBERCULOSIS.

The number of cases notified during the year shows a slight decrease, being 40 against 43 for 1946. They were classified as follows:

	Male	*Female*
Pulmonary	15	16
Non-pulmonary ...	7	2
	22	18

Incidence of Tuberculosis in each Ward.

	Pulmonary T.B.	*Non-Pulmonary T.B.*	*Total*
Tonyrefail	8	3	11
Gilfach Goch	10	1	11
Town Ward	11	2	13
Llantwit Fardre Parish	2	3	5
	31	9	40

Tuberculsois Visits

	1st Visits	*Re-Visits*	*Total*
Tonyrefail and Gilfach Goch	15	9	24
Llantwit Fardre and Beddau	—	—	58
Llantrisant and Pontyclun	10	64	74
			156

Age	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		*Non-Resp.*		*Respiratory*		*Non-Resp.*	
	Male	*Fem.*	*Male*	*Fem.*	*Male*	*Fem.*	*Male*	*Fem.*
Under 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1— 5	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
5—15	1	3	4	—	—	1	1	—
15—25	8	5	2	1	1	5	1	—
25—35	2	6	—	1	1	3	—	—
35—45	2	1	—	—	3	2	—	—
45—55	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—65	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
65 and over....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15	16	7	2	6	12	3	—

The deaths numbered 26 against 13 for 1946; 9 males and 13 females died from pulmonary tuberculosis, and two males and two females from non-pulmonary tuberculosis. All except four cases had been previously notified. Out of the 40 cases notified during the year, eight were admitted to hospitals or sanatoria for treatment.

The three main causes of the incidence of tuberculosis are :—

(*a*) Close and continuous contact with an "open" case.
(*b*) Deficient housing, which closely allied to (*a*) and
(*c*) Diet, which is closely related to wage-earning capacity, also to the problem of clean milk; and also to the habits of the people.

Another matter of importance linked with (*a*) above, is that a "hopeless" case may either be refused admission to a sanatorium or sent home to die. In the present state of housing and lack of proper precautions by relatives generally, such cases must be a continuous source of danger.

Linked with this is "after care", and this means not only the care of a patient discharged from hospital or sanatorium, but of all the family contacts as well. I feel that much more could be done in this respect.

Furthermore, the question of diet is of importance in a general way; how the housewife can best use the money at her disposal; the extending use of tinned foods (when available) with the consequent loss of fresh foods and good solid dinners. All this is complicated tenfold by post-war conditions and restrictions.

In addition, it seems impossible to get a full quota of patients into hospital through lack of nurses and domestic staff in sanatoria.

Cancer.

Deaths from cancer were 46 compared with 44 for the previous year. The organs affected according to the classification of the Registrar-General were :—

Male		*Female*	
Stomach	7	Stomach	6
Oesophagus	1	Breast	4
All other sites .	7	All other sites	10
	15		20

NOTIFIED INFECTIOUS DISEASES.
(Other Than Tuberculosis) In Age Groups.

Disease	Under 1 Yr.	1-5 Yrs.	5-10 Yrs.	10-15 Yrs.	15-25 Yrs.	25-35 Yrs.	35-45 Yrs.	45-55 Yrs.	55 Yrs. and Over	Total
Scarlet Fever	—	17	32	10	5	—	2	—	—	66
Diphtheria	1	4	1	4	2	2	1	2	—	17
Measles	18	192	168	7	—	—	—	—	—	385
Whooping Cough	—	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	3
Pneumonia	1	1	2	—	—	1	3	5	3	15
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorium	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Small Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Polio-myelitis	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	4
Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vincents' Angina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Para-typhoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	22	220	207	21	8	5	7	7	3	500

INFECTIOUS DISEASES
(Other than Tuberculosis).

Disease	No. Notified	No. Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Scarlet Fever	66	51	—
Diphtheria	17	17	—
Measles	385	—	—
Whooping Cough	8	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	2	—
Pneumonia	15	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	4	4	1
Dysentery	—	—	—
Vincents' Angina	—	—	—
Typhoid	—	—	—
Para-typhoid	—	—	—
TOTALS	500	74	1

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS

It has not been necessary to take action under the Public Health Act, 1925, for the prevention of blindness.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

The following information has been supplied by the Surveyor to the Council :—

Taf Fechan Water Supply.

The parish of Llantwit Fardre is supplied from this source and also the following districts within the parish of Llantrisant, viz. : Llantrisant town, Beddau, Penycoedcae, Cross Inn Road, Mwyndy and Croesfaen.

An ample supply is available from this source and in addition to the districts normally supplied, the following districts are also supplied during long periods of dry weather, when the supply from the Council's own water is insufficient to meet the consumption, namely, part of Tonyrefail, Talbot Green, Pontyclun, Brynsadler, Miskin, Cross Inn and Rhiwsaeson.

The water is filtered and chlorinated at the source by the Water Board and action is also taken, at source, to counteract the action of the water on lead.

The Council used to insist that all service pipes were to be either iron or lead with tin lining, in order to counterzct the plumbo-solvency of the various supplies, and for the last 20 years or so the Council has insisted on all service pipes being of copper. The majority of the old service pipes being tin-lined lead or iron have now been replaced with copper piping, and there is no risk of contamination of supplies from the various sources by plumbo-solvent action of the water.

Periodical bacterilogical analysis of the water is made and the results are found to be very satisfactory.

Pontypridd and Rhondda Joint Water Board Supply.

The districts of Trebanog, Edmundstown, Penrhiwfer, part of Gilfach Goch and higher parts of Tonyrefail are supplied from this source.

During long spells of dry weather when the supply from the Council's own sources is insufficient to meet the consumption, extra supply has to be taken from this source to provide for additional districts in Tonyrefail and Gilfach Goch. Difficulty has been experienced in

the past in providing a sufficient supply to meet the extra consumption when additional areas are supplied, owing to the inadequate size of the Board's main supplying storage reservoir from which the Council obtains the supply. It has been found necessary, therefore, to give an intermittent supply to certain parts of the district supplied from this source on occasions when the consumption has been approximately 50,000 per day above the normal.

The water is filtered and chlorinated at the source, also treated to counteract its plumbo-solvent action. No lead piping is allowed, however, all services are either copper, tin-lined iron or very few tin-lined lead.

Llanilid Supply.

This supply is obtained from springs and upland gathering ground. The water is filtered and chlorinated and periodical bacteriological analyses of the water are made and the results are found to be satisfactory.

The following districts are normally supplied from this source :— major parts of Tonyrefail, Talbot Green, Pontyclun, Brynsadler, Miskin and Pantyquesta. During periods of long dry spells the supply from this source is insufficient to meet the demand and parts of the district normally supplied are fed from the Taf Fechan supply, thus a constant supply is maintained.

All services pipes are of copper with the exception of a few tin-lined iron and tin-lined lead, which were in existence prior to the introduction of copper piping in the district. The risk of contamination of the water by plumbo-solvent action of the water is therefore eliminated.

Maendy Supply.

This supply is obtained from springs and serves a part of Gilfach Goch. During long periods of dry weather the supply is augmented by the Pontypridd and Rhondda Joint Water Board and a constant supply is maintained.

The risk of contamination of the water by pumbo-solvent action is eliminated by the installation of service pipes as described above. The water is chlorinated but not filtered.

Tydu Supply.

Obtained from springs and augmented during periods of drought by the Llanhilid or Taf Fechan supplies. The number of houses supplied is ten. The water is not chlorinated and periodical bacteriological analyses show that the quality of the water is good.

The water is fairly hard so there is no risk of contamination by plumbo-solvent action.

Cross Inn Supply.

This supply is obtained from springs and is augmented during long periods of dry weather by the Taf Fechan supply. The districts served are the villages of Cross Inn and Rhiwsaeson, comprising approximately 60 houses. The water is not chlorinated but bacteriological analyses show that the quality is satisfactory.

Fair View (Gilfach Goch) Supply.

This supply is obtained from springs and feeds the northern part of Gilfach Goch. During long periods of dry weather the supply is augmented by the Pontypridd and Rhondda Joint Water Board. The water is not chlorinated nor filtered.

Number of Houses Supplied with Water.

The total number of houses in the district, including isolated farms, is approximately 6,102.

Number of dwelling houses without a piped supply from the main is approximately 14. Of this number eight abut highways in which mains are laid and their owners have not taken advantage of the supply available. The remaining dwelling houses are considerable distances away from any existing supply.

The approximate number of farms without a piped supply of water is 70, practically all of which are in isolated positions and considerable distances from existing mains.

Percentage of houses without a piped supply is approximately 0.23 per cent. of the total number in the district, including isolated farms

The estimated present population of the district is 23,670, and it is estimated that 98.6 per cent. of the population is supplied by water direct from the mains.

Undertakings.

Number of houses completed :—

Private Enterprise			12
Council—B.I.S.F.	108		
Traditional	44		
Swedish Timber	16		
Aluminium Prefabs.	50		
Arcon Prefabs.	50		
		268	
Total			280

Under Construction :—

Private Enterprise	Nil
Council—B.I.S.F.	42
Aireys	18
Traditional	58
Aluminium	152
Total	270

Extensions to Water Mains.

For Newbridge Road, Llantrisant Housing Site.
,, Mount Pleasant, Beddau Housing Site.
,, Francis Street, Thomastown Housing Site.
,, Hendreforgan, Gilfach Goch Housing Site.
,, Gilfach Road, Tonyrefail, Industrial Site.

Extension to Sewers.

For Newbridge Road, Llantrisant Housing Site.
For Mount Pleasant, Beddau Housing Site.

EXAMINATION OF WATER SAMPLES

Periodical reports are received from the Pontypridd and Rhondda Joint Water Board as to the bacteriological and chemical examinations of the water at the source, both raw and unfiltered. For the most part these are satisfactory.

The following special reports on the bacteriological and chemical examinations of water were obtained :—

Bacteriological

Date	*Address*	*Result*
8/ 1/47	Household Tap, Beddau	Satisfactory.
8/ 1/47	Tap, Cross Inn Supply	Satisfactory.
26/ 2/47	Tap, Castellmwnws	Satisfactory.
26/ 2/47	Tap, Tonteg	Fairly satisfactory.
27/ 3/47	Tap, 8, Pantybrad, Tonyrefail	Satisfactory
10/ 4/47	Tap, 71, Gilfach Road, Tonyrefail,	Satisfactory
9/ 5/47	Tap at Factory, Gilfach Road, Tonyrefail	Satisfactory
25/ 6/47	Cross Inn Storage Tank, Cross Inn Supply	Fairly satisfactory.

25/ 6/47	Tap, Maendy Meter Chamber	Satisfactory
16/ 7/47	Shallow well in field near Miskin Manor	Doubtful bact. purity.
24/ 4/47	Shallow well adjoining Gelligron Farm Yard	Total organisms rather numerous but quantitive. results are fairly satis.
Aug., 1947	Shallow well, Meadow View, Penrhiwfer :	Contaminated·
29/ 7/47	Shallow well, Brynysgol House, Penrhiwfer	Contaminated.
15/ 7/47	Spring discharging through spout at Gwernlai	Doubtful bact. purity.
28/ 8/47	Spout, Pantile Cottages, Penrhiwfer	Contaminated.
28/10/47	Intake to Llanilid Water Works	Unsatisfactory.
29/10/47	Tap, Pontyclun—Llanilid Supply	Satisfactory.
17/11/47	Shallow well near Miskin Manor	Fairly satisfactory.
25/11/47	Tap, 88, Pritchard St., Tonyrefail, Council Mains	Fairly satisfactory.

Chemical.

27/ 3/47	Tap, 8, Pantybrad, Tonyrefail ...	Satisfactory.
10/ 4/47	Tap, 81, Gilfach Road, Tonyrefail	Satisfactory.
23/ 4/47	Well, Gelligron Farm, Tonyrefail	Fairly satisfactory.
9/ 5/47	Tap, Factory, Gilfach Road, Tonyrefail :	Unsatisfactory.
29/ 7/47	Well, Brynysgol House, Penrhiwfer	Doubtful organic purity.
15/ 7/47	Spring from spout, Gwernlai, Tonyrefail.	No evidence of organic contamination.
28/ 8/47	Spring from spout, Pantile Cottages, Penrhiwfer	Fairly satisfactory.
8/ 8/47	Shallow well, Meadow View, Penrhiwfer	Doubtful organic purity.
28/10/47	Inlet to Llanilid Water Works	Good organic purity.
29/10/47	Household Tap, Pontyclun	Fairly satisfactory.
17/11/47	Shallow well near Miskin Manor	No evidence of any recent contamination.
25/11/47	Tap, 88, Pritchard Street, Tonyrefail	Satisfactory.
25/ 6/47	Storage Tank, Cross Inn Supply	Moderate organic purity.
29/ 6/47	Tap, Maendy Meter Chamber.....	Satisfactory.

SEWAGE EFFLUENTS

The total number of samples examined at the County Laboratory, Cardiff, showed :—

	Miskin	*Rhiwsaeson*	*Duffryn Isaf*	*Total*
Efficient Purification	4	2	3	9
Fairly efficient purification.....	2	1	—	3
Inefficient purification	1	3	2	6
	7	6	5	18

Steps were taken to remedy the inefficiencies. The most frequent cause of the inefficiency of purification of the sewage was the water-logging of the filter beds.

Sewage Disposal Areas.

These were the same as for previous years.

EXAMINATION OF MILK SUPPLIES

SAMPLES TAKEN BY LOCAL SANITARY INSPECTORS AND EXAMINED AT LABORATORY.

Type of Milk

	T.T.	*Accredited*	*Pasteurised*	*Ordinary or Ungraded*	*Total*
Satisfactory	—	2	16	13	31
Fairly satisfactory	—	—	—	—	—
Unsatisfactory	1	2	2	20	25
	1	4	18	33	56

SAMPLES TAKEN BY OUTSIDE AUTHORITIES

	T.T.	*Accredited*	*Pasteurised*	*Ordinary or or Ungraded*	*Total*
*Satisfactory	—	—	—	—	—
Fairly satisfactory	—	—	—	—	—
Unsatisfactory	—	5	—	—	5
	—	5	—	—	5

*N.B.—Reports on samples that are Satisfactory are *not* sent to me; only Unsatisfactory Results are sent. Suitable steps are taken to investigate these cases.

Sampling of Milk for Tubercle Bacilli.

The number of samples taken for examination for tubercle bacilli was 23. Results were as follows :—

Negative 23 Positive Nil.

Annual Report of W. R. Williams, Sanitary Inspector for Llantrisant and Llantwit Fardre.

Number of Houses inspected	612
Number of houses repaired :—	
After service of informal notices	93
After service of statutory notices	22
Number of Demolition Orders made	42
Number of Closing Orders made	1
Number of cases of infectious diseases investigated	53
Number of houses disinfected	62
Number of cesspools cleansed	35
Number of visits to Factories, etc.	57
Number of visits to Cowsheds and Dairies	307
Number of dairy premises erected or reconstructed	5
Number of samples of milk taken for examination (including samples taken under the National Milk Testing and Advisory Scheme)	271
Number of samples of water taken for examination	14
Number of samples of ice-cream taken for examination	4

Approximate amounts of Foodstuffs found to be unfit for sale :—

Canned and Preserved Foods	975 lbs.
Meat and Bacon	1,739 lbs.
Fruit and Vegetables	252 lbs.
Butter and Margarine	81 lbs.
Cheese	51 lbs.
Fish	70 lbs.
Total	3,168 lbs.

Housing.

Much progress was made during 1947 in providing new houses in the district. Gradually the Council's housing programme began to show results until, at the end of the year, over 268 temporary and permanent houses had been completed and let, and 270 were in course of erection. Having regard to all the circumstances this is a very substantial achievement, but it is nevertheless only the first instalment, and much remains to be done to satisfy the housing needs of the district and to provide each family with a separate home.

The design, fittings and heating arrangements of the new houses are, generally, much in advance of pre-war standards for working-class houses and should add greatly to the comfort of and convenience of the occupants, and do much to eliminate the drudgery of housework.

Although in the letting of the new houses priority was given to certain key workers and to families without a separate home, the plight of those unfortunate people living in unfit houses was not entirely overlooked, and the Council decided to deal with some of the more insanitary houses in the district. As a result of this decision one Closing Order and forty-two Demolition Orders were made and became operative during the year. Unfortunately, however, it has not yet been found possible to re-house all the families concerned.

Appeals against eight of the demolition orders were made to the County Court at Pontypridd, but three of the appeals were withdrawn following adjournment of the initial hearings. In the case of the remaining five houses, belonging to the one owner, the appeals were dismissed and the orders confirmed after His Honour Judge Clarke-Williams had heard the evidence and inspected the houses.

There has been little improvement in the position as far as housing repairs are concerned, and it is still difficult to get satisfactory repairs carried out. During the year court proceedings were instituted in respect of two houses in an attempt to enforce compliance with abatement notices and, after several adjournments, the notices were partially complied with. There has been, for some time, a noticeable disinclination on the part of the Court to make Orders in cases of this kind, probably because of the difficulty in obtaining building materials. That there may be some justification for this attitude is indicated by the fact that a special appeal had to be made to the officials of the Ministry of Works in order to obtain certain essential materials to repair the two houses concerned.

Sewage Disposal.

Although the district generally is well sewered there are a few places where improvements are desirable and even necessary.

At Cross Inn, for instance, sewage is discharged into open gutters and eventually flows into the river Clun without any form of treatment; while at other places such as Upper Church Village, Croesfaen, Talygarn and Castellmwnws, many of the houses are connected to cesspools.

The Council's water mains extend to each of these areas, and the provision of suitable sewage disposal facilities should now be given serious consideration.

Water Supply.

During the year water from the Council's mains was laid into five houses at Upper Church Village, so that every house in the village now has a good and reliable piped supply.

Previousyl the occupiers of the houses obtained water of doubtful purity from two sources in nearby fields—water which was obviously liable to objectionable pollution by animals grazing in the fields.

Milk Supply.

Sampling of milk for the purposes of the National Milk Testing and Advisory Scheme was continued for the first four months of the year on behalf of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, and during that period 229 samples of milk produced and retailed locally were collected and delivered to the area laboratory for testing when 198 were placed in category "A"; 26 in category "B" and 5 in category "C"

Category "A" represents milk of good keeping quality; category "B" milk of moderate keeping quality and category "C" milk of poor keeping quality, so that 86.46 per cent. of the samples were of good keeping quality; 11.35 per cent. were of moderate keeping quality and 2.18 per cent. were of poor keeping quality.

Sampling under the Scheme is now done by the Ministry's own sampling officers.

The results of other routine samples examined at the Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory are tabulated elsewhere in this report.

Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc.

There are five statutory vans used as dwellings in this district. Four of them have been in use on the same sites for many years, but one of the four was removed a short distance to another site during the year. The fifth was brought into the district during 1947 and is being used as a dwelling, with the Council's consent, for a temporary period pending the erection of the same site of a permanent house, plans of which have been submitted and approved.

All practicable steps are taken to prevent as far as possible any increase in the number of stationary dwellings of the caravan type which in many areas, have created chaotic conditions.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

During the yeat six Council houses and nine houses belonging to private owners were found to harbour bed bugs. Second-hand furniture, in some cases, was the probable source of infestation.

As usual the premises were fumigated with sulphur-dioxide, and the occupiers were advised to persevere with the use of insecticides containing D.D.T.

Annual Report of J. G. C. Short, Sanitary Inspector for Tonyrefail and Gilfach Goch Wards.

Record of Inspections

Complaints received (including those arising from Housing Survey)	1018
Housing—First Visits	264
Re-visits	357
Tents and Vans	16
Farms and Dairies	96
Shops and Warehouses	30
Ice Cream Manuf. Premises	17
Factories	27
Rodent Control	22
Vermin Infestation	18
Infectious Diseases	83
Drainage, etc.	70
Water Supply	19
Food Inspection	30
Refuse Disposal	58
Cinemas, Clubs, etc.	5
Miscellaneous	384
TOTAL	1496

Notices Served under Public Health Act.

Preliminary	196
Statutory	35

Notices Complied with during Year.

Preliminary	107
Statutory	20

Number of Notices partly complied with or in hand at end of the year:—

Preliminary	25
Statutory	10

Number and Nature of House Repairs and other works completed and Nuisances Abated during the year 1947.

House roofs, chimneys, shootings, etc., repaired	68
Dampness in walls of rooms rectified	26
New W.C. Pans, Flush Tanks, etc., installed	59
New W.C's built	4
House Walls, affected by subsidence, taken down and rebuilt	3
Defective House Walls Repaired, Repointed, etc.	11
Floors Re-laid or Repaired	8
Windows, Doors, etc., repaired or renewed	16
Internal wall and ceiling plastering restored	16
External cement rendering restored or renewed	3
Fire grates, flues, ovens, etc., repaired or renewed	8
Defective drainage repairs, closed or/and re-laid	35
Water services repaired	5
Yard paving relaid	3
Accumulations of offensive matter removed	2
Filthy premises cleansed	6
Structural repairs, alterations, cleansing of shops	4
Flooding of premises prevented	3
Cowsheds, dairies, rebuilt or modernised	1

Rodent Control.

The Rodent Control scheme began in August, 1946, continued during the first quarter of the year and came to an end in March, 1947.

Four operators were engaged in the Tonyrefail and Gilfach Goch Wards under my direction. They made an intensive house-to-house survey for rat and mouse infestations which were dealt with as they were revealed.

The principal method of rodent destruction was by the use of poisoned bait, viz.: damp sausage rusk and zinc phosphide in a proportion of 2½ per cent., but traps were also used where the circumstances made their use desirable.

Other sources of rat infestation which were dealt with successfully included refuse tips, major infestations in hedge and brook banks, etc.

The Council's sewers throughout both wards were systematically baited and although at one time heavy rain which caused flooding of the sewers and later prolonged frost and snow interfered with the operation, results at the time and observations since have indicated that rat infestation of these sewers is not heavy.

Meat and Food Inspection.

The following quantities of foodstuffs and meat were inspected during the year and found to be unfit for human consumption :—

Canned	Vegetables	51 lbs.
,,	Fruit	14 lbs.
,,	Milk	91 lbs.
,,	Meat	21 lbs.
,,	Jam	6 lbs.
,,	Fish	7 lbs.
,,	Puddings	1 lb.
Figs		28 lbs.
Butter		20 lbs.
Fish		70 lbs.
Prunes		22 lbs.
Ham		14 lbs.
Beef		98 lbs.
Pork		50 lbs.
		493 lbs.

A number of pigs slaughtered privately by small pigkeepers were inspected. Two were found to be affected with tuberculosis but the inspection was confined to the retro-phayingeal glands and only the heads were condemned and destroyed. Both pigs were from the same litter.

Housing.

The housing survey arranged in accordance with the recommendations of the Hobhouse Committee on Rural Housing and begun in 1946, were continued during the year. As the survey proceeded a fairly comprehensive picture of typical housing conditions in the Tonyrefail and Gilfach Goch wards began to appear. The following table compiled during the year provides an indication of some of the conditions prevailing in the area :—

Summary of Survey of 1,413 *houses in Tonyrefail and Gilfach Goch Wards to* 7/7/47.

No. of houses	with a separate W.C. or earth closet	1,361	(without	52)
,,	with an internal W.C.	42		
,,	with flushing apparatus in W.C.	907	(without	495)
,,	with mains water supply	1,388	(without	25)
,,	with a wash-up sink	767	(without	646)
,,	with a bath	183	(without	1,230)
,,	with a hot and cold water service	168	(without	1,245)
,,	with main drainage	1,382	(without	31)

At the end of the year, 1,727 houses had been surveyed out of a total in the two wards of 2,399 (excluding Council houses) and they were placed in the categories originated by the Hobhouse Committee, as follows :—

Provisional Classification of 1,727 Houses Surveyed in Tonyrefail and Gilfach Goch.

Class I. "Satisfactory in all respects."	*Class II.* "Requiring minor repairs only."	*Class III.* "Requiring structural repairs or alterations or improvements."	*Class IV.* "Suitable for reconditioning under Housing (Rural Workers) Act."	*Class V.* "Unfit for habitation and beyond repair at reasonable cost."
13	531	838	221	124

As stated in my previous annual report these figures convey an excellent impression of the extent of the unsatisfactory housing conditions in the two wards and of the great amount of work which will be necessary in order to bring about an adequate improvement.

It is pleasing to be able to report a slight relaxation of the acute shortages of all building materials and labour which made attempts to get repairs executed an almost impossible task during 1946. The improvement, however, is only very slight as yet.

A statistical summary indicating the nature and quantity of repair work executed as a result of the service of notices upon owners, is given at the commencement of this report.

Action under Sections 11 and 12, Housing Act, 1936.

Seven premises had been reported to the Council during 1946 under the above mentioned sections of the Housing Act. The owner of a group of four cottages did not contest the making of demolition orders.

In one instance the Council accepted an undertzking from the owner not to re-let the premises when it became vacant and the occupants were allocated a Council house.

In another case a closing order was made on two underground dwellings. When one became vacant the owner had windows walled-up to prevent re-occupation. The other remained occupied.

During the year action was initiated to deal with the following premises and they were formally reported to the Council with the recommendation that their closure or demolition be considered :—

10, Waunrhydd Road, Tonyrefail.
13, High Street, Tonyrefail.
103, High Street, Tonyrefail,
Old Collenna Offices, Tonyrefail.
12, Llantrisant Road, Tonyrefail (basement).
277, High Street, Gilfach Goch.
109, High Street, Tonyrefail.

Water Supplies.

The number of samples of domestic supplies taken and submitted to the Public Analyst during the year was 20, ten being for bacteriological and ten for chemical examination. The results have been given on a previous page.

The purity of the public supply was well maintained although complaints of discolourisation were made by consumers from time to time. In each case sampling and analysis proved the trouble to be due to oxide of iron from old and corroded iron mains.

One sample of upland surface water supplying the Llanilid Reservoir was reported by the analyst to be unsatisfactory. Examination of the gathering ground revealed that there is access to it by cattle and members of the public, with consequent serious risk of contamination. Although water from this gathering ground undergoes subsequent purification it is highly desirable that the intake streams should be protected from possible pollution by cattle and members of the public.

Public Conveniences.

Reference was made in the Annual Reports of 1945 and 1946 to the need for public conveniences and lavatories in Tonyrefail. It is again necessary to refer to the absence of such conveniences and to express the hope that it may be possible to meet this public need in the near future.

Drainage and Sewerage.

The drainage of 24 houses in Llantrisant Road, Tonyrefail, is not connected to the Council's sewer, but discharges without purification on land at the rear to drain into the Mychydd brook.

This sytem is unsatisfactory causing a nuisance and being a potential danger particularly as it adjoins a built-up area. It is recommended that works be undertaken to enable the house drainage to be connected to the Council's sewers or that a small sewage treatment installation be constructed to purify the sewage.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

Part I of the Act.

1.—Inspections for purposes of provisions as to Health (including those made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises (1)	M/c line No. (2)	Number on Register (3)	Number of Inspections (4)	Number of Written Notices (5)	Number of Occupiers prosecuted (6)	M/c. line No. (7)
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	29	12	Nil	Nil	1
Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	2	39	72	1	Nil	2
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	3	—	—	—	—	3
Total		68	84	1	uil	

2.—Cases in which Defects were found—

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be recknoed as two, three or more "cases.")

Particulars (1)	M/c line No. (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (7)	M/c line No. (8)
		Found (3	Remedied (4)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (5)	Referred By H.M. Inspector (6)		
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	6	6				
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S.7) (*a*) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unsuitable of defective ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
(*c*) Not separate for sexes)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not) including offences relating to Outwork.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	7	7	—	—	Nil	—

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1947 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year	Population estimated to middle of each year	Uncorrected number	Births: Nett Number	Births: Nett Rate	Total Deaths Registered in District: Number	Total Deaths Registered in District: Rate	Transferable Deaths: Of non-residents registered in district	Transferable Deaths: Of residents not registered in district	Nett Deaths belonging to the District: Under one year age: Number	Under one year age: Rate per 1,000 nett births	At all ages: Number	Rate per 1,000 of population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1904	12,097	—	465	38.4	191	15.7	—	—	63	155	191	15.7
1914	18,228		743	40.7	258	14.1	3	—	73	98	255	11.3
1917	23,382	628	628	26.8	290	13.8	5	25	51	81	281	13.4
1918	20,868	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1921	26,060	808	808	31.0	286	10.9	9	26	89	110	277	10.06
1924	26,790	746	746	27.84	310	11.65	4	45	65	87	310	11.7
1931	26,290	486	525	20.12	269	10.2	5	50	45	86	314	12.03
1934	25,960	434	490	18.87	209	8.1	6	69	33	67	272	10.47
1935	25,630	401	441	17.20	205	7.9	6	86	30	68	295	11.08
1936	25,130	415	440	17.27	211	8.39	11	73	28	64	276	10.86
1937	24,480	423	418	17.07	232	9.4	4	84	29	69	316	12.09
1938	24,230	410	434	16.9	184	7.5	9	88	18	44	272	11.2
1939	24,040	420	444	18.38	225	9.4	6	81	26	58	306	12.8
1940	23,930	482	466	19.5	266	11.1	28	82	34	72	348	13.5
1941	26,210	500	492	18.8	230	8.7	22	79	35	69	309	11.8
1942	24,400	489	494	20.2	182	7.4	15	65	19	38	247	10.1
1943	23,650	451	456	19.3	197	8.3	10	54	19	42	251	10.6
1944	23,450	586	563	24.0	208	8.8	9	68	34	60	276	11.8
1945	22,950	492	499	21.7	231	10.6	8	90	34	68	327	14.2
1946	23,610	514	498	21.1	197	8.34	4	74	18	36	271	11.5
1947	23,670	572	561	23.7	299	12.6	90	53	22	39	278	11.7

BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY IN THE YEAR 194[illegible]

	Rate per 1,000 Pop.		Annual Death Rate per 1,000 population								Rate per 1,000 live Births		Rate of incidence per 1,000 population								
	Live Births	Still-births	All Causes	Typhoid and Para-typhoid Fevers	Smallpox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years	Total deaths under one year	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Typhoid	Erysipelas	Pneumonia	Para-typhoid	Cerebro-spinal Fever	Measles	Whooping Cough
England and Wales	20.5	0.50	12.0	0.00	—	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.09	5.8	41	1.37	0.13	0.01	0.19	0.79	0.01	0.05	9.41	2.22
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London	23.3	0.62	13.0	0.00	—	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.09	8.0	47	1.54	0.15	0.01	0.21	0.89	0.01	0.06	9.13	2.41
148 Smaller Towns(estimated resident Populations 25,000—50,000 at 1931 census)	22.2	0.54	11.9	0.00	—	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.08	3.7	36	1.37	0.14	0.00	0.18	0.68	0.01	0.05	9.58	2.02
London	22.7	0.49	12.8	0.00	—	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.08	4.8	37	1.31	0.14	0.01	0.22	0.64	0.01	0.05	5.29	2.80
Llantrisant and Llantwit Fardre	23.7	0.46	11.7	0.00	—	0.04	—	0.02	—	—	0.08	39	2.70	0.12	—	—	0.63	—	—	11.9	0.33

		Puerperal Sepsis	*Others*	*Total*
The maternal mortality rates for England and Wales are as follows	Per 1,000 Total Births	0.10	1·07	1.17
The maternal mortality rate for Llantrisant and Llantwit Fardre	Per 1,000 Total Births	—	—	—